

July 11th 1864.—2m.—342.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 18, 1864.
Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

DEAR SIR: The election for President will be held in November, and as we feel a decided interest in this election, we are anxious to know whether or not we are allowed to vote? And if so, will you do us the kindness to send us, not only a copy of the law, but the blank poll book, and such instructions as are necessary to make the election correct?

It is with great pain and mortification that we read of the dissensions among the authorities in Kentucky. No success, on the part of Gov. Bramlette, over the Federal authority—even were he right—can be other than disastrous to our people. We—soldiers of Kentucky—have braved three years of dreadful war under the National flag, for our Nation's life; and did our people only know the dangers, hardships, and sufferings, we have undergone, and so patiently borne, to save our nation's honor, and to make our State a name that her people should not blush at, they would turn a deaf ear to all minor considerations.

Give us a cheering word—at least a little notice. Other States have agents here. We have gone marked from New York Sanitary Commission, and from other States; but none from Kentucky—the dearest name to us. We have to look elsewhere for friends and sympathy.

We agreed to sustain the honor of our State in the great struggle for human freedom. We war for the nation's life, and the nation's honor; and not for the negro. It is the white man for whose hands the shackles are already forged. Look over the treason-born "Confederacy," from one end to the other: Does history furnish a parallel of subjugation so complete, so cruel, so full of sufferings, and in so short a time, as its traitor authorities have instituted and accomplished? And yet, in Kentucky as well elsewhere, many would be esteemed high principled men,—men who boast of freedom, of historic honor, mingle with those who rejoice at our misfortunes—with those who mingle treason in their speeches, yes, bloody treason in their midnight conclaves!

These men make mention of our honorable bravery and noble daring! And yet they cry "Peace!" when we have cleared the way, and are about to throttle the villains who have broke the peace, spread desolation far and wide, and brought mourning upon the land, like a pall of darkness and gloom. The enologies of such men are hateful—insults to us. They are curses upon our successes, and hell-bound in their purposes.

I am truly yours &c., W.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1864.
A. G. HODGES, Esq.

DEAR SIR: When I saw you, some weeks since at the St. Nicholas, I promised I would communicate with you upon the political complexion of this great city, as it should present itself later in the canvass. I take this opportunity to redeem my promise, believing that, although there remains some 6 weeks until the presidential election, yet the current, the ripple of the stream, points as infallibly to the end of its course as it will do a month later. If, as the poet affirms, "coming events cast their shadows before," it is not difficult, I think, to prognosticate what the "events" will be.

In brief, then, a great change in public sentiment has occurred since you were here. To comprehend this, in its full extent, we must recall the fact that Grant's slow progress, our various checks and rebuffs; the increasing strength of the enemy's forces in the Southwest; the rise in gold, and, by correspondence, of all kinds of property—these things, exaggerated by the opposition, and every day forced upon our sight by their ingenuity, had depressed the minds of the people to a low degree. To estimate how low, you have only to read the files of our most loyal and patriotic papers through the months of July and August. There is not a word of encouragement to a column of croaking and despondency. At the loyal league and strong band meetings, the same tone of despondency prevailed. A gloom had settled, in fact, upon all hearts, and for one I had well nigh despaired. It almost appeared to me, that the salvation of the country rested upon the doings of the Chicago Convention.

But now all has changed! Gold at 175 (from 235); Atlanta ours; Mobile within our grasp, the moment we want it; Sheridan's two magnificent victories; and best of all the Chicago Convention with Wood for its platform and McClellan for its nominee!

That Mr. Lincoln's election is as clear a thing as ever a "coming event" can be, no loyal man will doubt. And that great progress will be made in closing out the Jeff. Davis concern at Richmond, before the auspicious day in November, is, like Paul's deposition of faith, "the substance of things hoped for."

Your friend,
S.

Deserters from our army who go into the rebel lines deserve no sympathy from loyal men, but they are so badly treated that a rebel paper, the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman, protests against the inhumanity practiced towards them. It will be remembered that Jeff. Davis not long since issued a proclamation inviting the aliens and conscripts in our army to desert, and offering them a safe passage through the Confederacy. The North Carolina paper shows what such promises are worth.

A Rebel Lie Refuted.

Gen. Sherman thus stamps the hand on an infamous rebel lie:—

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 23.
To Louisville Agent of the Associated Press: Your press dispatches of the twenty-first embrace one from Macon, on the 14th, announcing the arrival of the first train of refugees from Atlanta, with the addition that they were robbed of everything before being sent into the rebel lines. Of course that is false, and it is due to correct it so far as rebels are concerned, for they purposed it as a falsehood to create a mischievous public opinion. The truth is, during the truce of four hundred and forty-six families were moved south, making seven hundred and five adults, eight hundred and sixty children, and seventy-nine servants, with sixteen hundred and forty-one pounds of furniture and household goods on the average for each family, of which I have a perfect recollection by name and articles.

At the end of the truce, Colonel Warner, of my staff, who had a general supervision of the business, received from Major Clark, of General Hood's staff, the following letter:

ROUGH AND READY, Sept. 21.
Colonel: Our official communication is about to cease. You will permit me to bear testimony to the uniform courtesy you have shown on all occasions to me and my people, and the promptness with which you have corrected all irregularities arising in our intercourse. Hoping at some future time to be able to reciprocate your courtesy, and in many instances your positive kindness, I am, with respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. CLARK,
Maj. and A. J. G., Hood's Staff.

To Lieut. Col. Willard Warner of Major Gen. Sherman's staff.
I also send you a copy of the Mayor's letter.—

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 20, 1864.

On leaving Atlanta, I should return my thanks to Generals Sherman, Slocum, and Ward; Col. Colman, Col. Ledue, Maj. Beck, Capt. Scott, Capt. Stewart, Capt. Flagg, and all officers with whom I have had business transactions in carrying out the order of Gen. Sherman for the removal of the citizens, and in the transaction of my private business, for their kindness to me and their patience in answering the many inquiries I had to make in the discharge of the delicate and arduous duties devolving upon me as Mayor of the city.

Respectfully,
JAS. M. CALHOUN.

I would not notice this, but I know the people of the North are liable to be misled by a falsehood circulated for special purposes and by a desperate enemy, and will be relieved by the assurance that not only care, but real kindness, has been extended to the families who have lost their houses by the acts of their male protectors.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Rebel Prisoners at Elmira for Mac.

The Daily Advertiser, of Elmira, New York, says on the 1st September, on hearing of the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton the rebel prisoners confined at that place held a ratification meeting, and gives the following account of the proceedings:

Our reporter was not permitted to enter the sacred precinct devoted to McClellan's rebel prisoners, but from notes taken from the outside we have the following: The crowd shouted for Dart. He came before them, and thought they ought to have a little more shout, so they shouted. He called for shouts from another corner, so they shouted accordingly in every corner, and then Dart said he was "so full he couldn't say any thing."

Mr. M., of S. C., was the next speaker. He gave the gathering a bit of that telling eloquence upon which he prides himself. The speaker said this was only a little spontaneous gathering, but when the news of McClellan's nomination reached the army of Gen. Lee there would be a grand, big, glorious ratification of Geo. B. McClellan as the Democratic candidate. The speaker had heard Gen. Lee say that he had rather fight McClellan than any other Northern General. "Little Mac" never took undue advantage, in fact, never took any advantage, but Grant was mean—he kept "flanking" and he had "flanked" Lee, and our other Democratic brethren with him, all the way from the Rapidan to Richmond, and if we don't elect McClellan, Grant will "flank Lee into the Gulf of Mexico." [Cheers for McClellan and Lee, and groans for Grant.] At this point "taps" were beat by the guard and our reporter was obliged to leave.

Experience of Capt. Sloan.

Captain B. P. Sloan, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was captured August 17th 1864, at White Oak Swamp, on Hancock's line, has just returned from Richmond, having left the Libby Prison September, 12.

He states that two hundred and thirty of our officers are imprisoned in Richmond, and about four thousand five hundred men. The officers are confined in the Libby; the men all sent to Belle Isle; that Richmond has not been for some time the depot for prisoners, all being sent into interior prisons; but that since Grant has held the Weldon Railroad, and the Danville Railroad, the only remaining outlet, is subject to be cut by frequent raids by United States cavalry, the Rebel authorities do not dare to transport officers and men captured from the armies operating before the Rebel capital beyond that city, and hereafter, until opportunity serves for their transfer to other points, they will all be held there.

Capt. Sloan was treated with kindness by the residents of Richmond with whom he was brought in contact, and his personal appearance, so far as his prison life is concerned, indicates the fact. The sentiment of all our captured men, so far as he came in contact with them, was a willingness to suffer to any extent the hardships of imprisonment, rather than enable the Rebels, by an exchange, to fill up their armies with forty or fifty thousand fresh troops; and that all these prisoners understand that recruiting from such a source is the only chance left to the Rebels to reinforce their armies and to enable them much longer to prolong the war.

The Rebel Commissioner Ould claims to hold two thousand of our officers as prisoners; but admits that we have four thousand of theirs. On the subject of men he is silent.

In regard to the political contest going on in the North, the Rebels expressed freely a hope that McClellan would be elected; so much on his account, as because, in the event of the election of the Chicago ticket, by some dispensation of Providence, Pendleton might be placed at the head of affairs, and would forthwith concede to them all they demanded.

McClellan on the Peninsula.

Immediately after Gen. McClellan abandoned the Peninsula, Rev. J. J. Marks, an army Chaplain, wrote and published a history of "The Peninsula Campaign in Virginia." In this book, which was not written for political effect, but by one who was a witness of the scenes he describes, gives the following description of McClellan's retreat from the victory which the gallant army of the Potomac had won:

The battle was over, but the commencing still continued, and shells and balls of every kind tore through the woods in a ceaseless whirlwind of fury. In the meantime thousands of the Confederates fled in the wildest disorder from the scene, and hid themselves in swamps and hollows; soldiers without guns, horsemen without caps and swords, came to the hospitals in the battle-field of Glendale, and reported that their regiments and brigades were swept away, and that they alone were "escaped to tell the tale."

It is one of the strangest things in this week of disaster that General McClellan ordered a retreat to Harrison's Landing, six miles down the James river, after we had gained so decided a victory. When this great order was received by the impatient and eager army, consternation and amazement overwhelmed our patriotic and ardent hosts. Some refused to obey the command. General Martindale shed tears of shame. The brave and chivalrous Kearney said in the presence of many officers: "Philip Kearney, an old soldier, never in my life retreated against this order for retreat—we ought, instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And in full view of all the responsibility of such a declaration, I say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice or treason."

And with all, hopelessness and despair succeeded the flush of triumph. In silence and gloom our victorious army commenced retreating from the enemy utterly broken, scattered and panic stricken. And when there was not a foe within miles of us, we left our wounded behind to perish, and any one witnessing the wild eagerness of our retreat would have supposed that we were in the greatest peril from a vigilant and triumphant enemy.

Chicago Sympathy for Soldiers.

In a recent speech at Dayton, Ohio, Gen. Schenck spoke as follows of "sympathy" plank of the Chicago platform:

There is another plank in the platform, and I think it is the tail of the whole. The Chicago Convention expresses its deep sympathy with our soldiers in the field, and its determination to give them their care and protection, in the event of their obtaining power. What do you think of that, soldiers, if there is any here? Would you not like to have a little manifestation of the love and sympathy in advance, before you trust these fellows? Don't you think it strange that as a party, they have always opposed your right to vote while you were absent, fighting for your firesides and your glorious country? Would it not have been more becoming to them, with George Pendleton at their head, to have voted for money to pay you, and for more troops to reinforce you, before they begin talking such hypocrisy?

The care and protection of the dear soldiers! Suppose the dear soldiers had no votes, would their bowels of compassion have been so much moved? Suppose they had succeeded in preventing the soldiers from voting, would you have had that plank in the platform? I rather think not. A vote is a potent thing. It has the effect in striking backward that the bayonet has in striking forward. A ticket and a bullet in the hands of a soldiers will kill a rebel in either direction. Suddenly, after calling them Lincoln's hirelings, denouncing them in public and private, they are filled with love for the dear boys in the field, and want them to understand, if they will help them to put the Democratic party in power, nobody will so well protect them as they will.

I know something of the feelings of soldiers. I know the soldiers are not fools. I know with what scorn they spit upon and despise such hypocritical pretences now when wanting their votes, when it is necessary to get their help. You cannot catch these birds with that kind of chaff.

[From the Louisville Union Press.]

Disgraceful Work.

It has become quite fashionable for McClellan papers just now to eulogize the soldiers. Their votes are wanted, and they are no longer "Lincoln hirelings" or "mercenary cut-throats," hired to murder our Southern brethren. Still the true feeling which the editors entertain will break out unawares.

The editor of the Democrat lately visited Cave Hill Cemetery, and standing by the graves of the four thousand Union soldiers there buried, he moralizes thus:

"O! ye who are engaged in this bloody and wholesale slaughter of human beings on both sides, go and look with fear and trembling upon those four thousand graves and reflect. Go and gaze upon the new made graves, daily being dug into the bowels of the earth, for you to hide the disgraceful work you have been accomplishing for over three long years, originating in your uncalled for and prejudiced imaginations."

"On both sides"—no difference in the editor's estimation between the honest patriot who for "three long years" has been fighting to "sustain his flag and country, and the traitor who during the same period has been engaged in the most causeless rebellion that history records. And the editor who, standing by the graves of four thousand victims of the Southern traitor, places the dead patriot who fell in the Union cause, and their surrounding comrades, upon the same platform with the rebel horde, claims to be a Union man; and in another number of his paper will belabor the Union soldiers with his praise, in the hope of securing their votes.

Remember soldiers, that the leading Democratic paper of Kentucky, proclaims in its Sunday edition of September 18, 1864, that for three long years you have been engaged in a "disgraceful work;" and you may rest assured it speaks the true sentiments of its party, however that party may, for the present, endeavor to conceal them in order to secure your votes.

General Sherman recently promptly, dishonorably expelled from the service a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major and two Captains, who had spoken disrespectfully of the President of the United States, in the presence and hearing of many persons, while they were accompanying a flag of truce. These expelled officers went to Richmond, where they were immediately put in prison to remain during the war, for having been fighting against their principles!

Rebel analysis of the Chicago Platform.

A prominent rebel paper gives the following analysis of the Chicago platform. We commend it to the attention of readers. Is it not candid and true? This rebel organ earnestly urges the people of the loyal States to adopt it, by electing McClellan in November, because, it says, such an event will result in the independence of the South! Will, or should it make Gen. McClellan more popular with patriots, that his election is desired by traitors:

"This platform is a declaration for peace upon the basis of the Union."

"It is a good deal better platform than we anticipated or conjectured, in this particular: that it nowhere holds up the prosecution of the war as a remedy against disunion."

"On the contrary, it declares the expediency of war to restore the Union to be a disastrous failure."

"It may be said that a threat of a resumption of hostilities underlies the declaration of the specific end for which a cessation of hostilities is to be declared—to-wit: That peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States. But such an inference is, at best, remote and doubtful."

"Nor is it strengthened by the preliminary declaration of 'unwavering fidelity to the Union under the Constitution,' inasmuch as that may be a declaration of opinion merely, and commits the party to no ultimate policy."

"Nobody will doubt that the Convention regards peace, upon the basis of a reconstruction of the Union, as the best mode of settlement for all parties; but there is nothing in the resolutions which commits them to accept this as the only mode, and to continue the war if the South refuses to make peace on that plan."

THE DEMOCRACY.—The New York News, which ought to know, draws the following portrait of some of the Democracy:

The Hartford Times, once the organ of the Democracy of Connecticut, joins the venal pack—Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart—who all bark at us, and the New Haven Register copies approvingly.

Corruption and venality cannot be charged with truth on those who oppose the present unnatural strife. The war gives contracts, gives office, power, plunder, and puts money in the purses of those who support it. War journals have fattened upon the spoils—War Democrats have been successful beggars for office even under Mr. Lincoln, thus bartering their principles for greenbacks. General McClellan is already overrun with this horde begging for power, and when promised, basing their hopes on the desperate chances of his election. Among the first of these was the Hartford Times, who, when promised—and promises are easily made by a man who promised before his nomination to support the platform, and when nominated, repudiated it—charges us with venality, because we did not see fit to travel in his company; and his New Haven colleague catches up the strain, and like the porcine animal illustrated in the lines:

"Hogs of Westphalia are of a saving brood,
What one hog drops another takes for food,"
follows the wake of the Times, and governs himself accordingly.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 26, 1864.

ORDERS.

Young v. Irvin et al, Hardin; petition for rehearing overruled.
Daly v. Killum et al, Nicholas; motion by appellees to set aside order of hearing and judgment.

Smyser v. Warren & Company, Jefferson; petition for rehearing filed by appellant.
Nelson v. Peddicord, Clarke; continued.
Thompson v. Posten, Clarke;
Bush v. Sam, Clarke;
Price v. Caperton, Clarke;
Miller et al v. Bell et al, Clarke;
Butler v. Rennick, Clarke; were submitted on briefs.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Commonwealth v. Roberts et al, Henry; affirmed.
Same v. Wood, Murray, &c., Kenton; affirmed.
Farris et al v. Shumate et al, Madison; affirmed.

Quisenberry v. Quisenberry, Ohio; affirmed.
Venable v. Smith's executor, Christian; reversed.
Hutti v. Fillion, Louisville Chancery; reversed.

Robinson et ux v. Best et ux, Mason; appeal No. 1 affirmed, appeal No. 2 reversed.
Prewitt et al v. Hicks et al, Henderson; reversed.

Lee, S. A. v. Lucy A. Lee, Davies; reversed.
Quisenberry v. Quisenberry, Ohio; affirmed.
Venable v. Smith's executor, Christian; reversed.

ORDERS.

Daly v. Killum et al, Nicholas; order of hearing and judgment set aside and rehearing granted for next term.
Mitchell et al v. Shrader, Davies; continued.

DeShong v. Huffman, Montgomery; continued.
Wilkins v. Sullivan, Woodford;
Ware v. Wilson, Montgomery;
Maupin's ex'r v. Woods et al, Bath;
Thompson v. Wickett et ux, Scott;
Lemon & Rowan v. Betts; Scott; were submitted on briefs.

Lucas' ex'r v. Boswell, Harrison;
Same v. Boswell's ad'r, Harrison; death of appellant suggested and continued.

McClellan's History in three Sentences.

McClellan's failure as a commander, and his bankruptcy in every quality of a soldier, are history, the most shameful in the annals of American politics, and the most humiliating in military biography. Attorney General Hanna, of Indiana, recalled it recently at Indianapolis, in a speech whose brevity and truthfulness make it a compendium.

He said that "Old Abe" exhausted every appliance known to human ingenuity to make McClellan a gallant and successful warrior. While the people cried out to the President, in the bitterness of their woe, "For God's sake, give us a general who will do something, who is equal to the demand upon him, who will not dig the grave of the nation within the sound of the enemy's cannon"—while the patience of Congress and of the Cabinet was wearing and finally wore out with the inordinate cost of vain display and of the failure of movements, Old Abe clung to him, through evil and through good report, hoping and praying he might do better. By day and by night he curried and pampered him, kicked and coaxed him, scolded and praised him, tickled and lashed him, bathed and blanketed him, physicked and nursed him, patted and rubbed him, begged and cursed him, until finally, in the agony of despair, the worn out President exclaimed: "He is h—l on parade, but utterly inefficient in action!"

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It gives relief almost instantaneous, and is without disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but the Mellifluous Cough Balsam is one of the best preparations in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. For sale by Druggists.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.
June 27, 1864—336-tw&wlv.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00

Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves

Address, A. G. HODGES,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } SS.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, }

United States of America } D. No. 189.

Hugh Leonard.

Whereas, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1864, by J. T. Davis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that said Hugh Leonard since the 17th day of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences, announced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." And that said Hugh Leonard, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz: 55 barrels of whisky and five hundred dollars in money in the hands of Lawrence Tobin, and delivered by said Tobin to the marshal.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same have been seized and are now in the custody of the marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D., 1864, then and there to interpose their claim, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

J. M. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

J. W. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
August 31, 1864.—w4t.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

Medical Department.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL Session will commence on the first Monday in October, 1864, and continue four months.

BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine.

LEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.

J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.

LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

GEORGE W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

THOS. P. SATERWHITE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

For further information or circular address J. W. BENSON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.
Louisville, Sept. 12, 1864.—tw4t.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHRYOCK & REA

HAVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Heming & Quin, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and promptest manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style. They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, Cash.
Frankfort, June 22, 1864.—335-3m.

A CARD.—REMOVAL.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

V. KALTENBRUN

HAS removed from his old stand on St. Clair street, Frankfort, to his own residence on Main street, adjoining JAMES R. WATSON'S Restaurant and Boarding House, where he will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, of the very best quality, and of the latest fashions. He returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of this community for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and he pledges himself to use every exertion in his power to merit the confidence of those who have honored him with their patronage.

He respectfully solicits orders in his line of business, and pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made.
Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1864.—352—6m.

POPULAR LOAN:

Seven and Three-tenths per Cent.

CUSTOM HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, August 1, 1864. } CERTIFICATES being now ready, I will receive subscriptions for Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of Seven and Three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money; said Notes being convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

W. D. GALLAGHER,
Depository United States,
August 5, 1864—353—tw4t.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15, on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

A Convention of the "Peace Democracy" is to be held in Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 8.

The New York World heads an editorial, "McClellan at Malvern." The soldiers, and others who were on that sanguinary field, says that Mac was not there, but spent the day on board of a gunboat.

Forrest's troops are conscripting every white male from sixteen to fifty-five, to reinforce the rebel army. Maybe he will have a good time when once Rousseau gets up with him.

The London Times thinks the Unionism of the Chicago Convention does not amount to much. The capture of Atlanta and the forts at Mobile, it says, decides nothing. The Daily News regards our military victories differently, and pronounces the Chicago business as hypocritical.

On the 30th July last the Richmond (Virginia) Enquirer, referring to the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the rebels, said, in a bantering manner: "Gen. Early is stamping Maryland and Pennsylvania in favor of the peace party."

We guess the rebels now think Sheridan is canvassing Virginia in favor of the Union party.

Union Rally at Versailles.

Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, Hon. Charles Eginon and John L. Scott, are expected to address the people of Versailles, in Woodford county, on the 1st Monday in October, being the first day of the Woodford Circuit Court.

The loyal people of the counties of Fayette, Franklin, Anderson, and Jessamine are invited to be present.

Correct the Mistatement.

The Louisville Journal, as well as all the other organs of the anti-Union Democracy of this State, are publishing a statement that their party had a ratification meeting at Camp Dick Robinson, on the 17th September. Now they had no such meeting at that place, on that day designated, nor on any other day. Mr. Dick Robinson refused to let the anti Union Democracy desecrate his grounds.

The sensational rumors that the authorities of Georgia had made overtures to, and entered into negotiations with Gen. Sherman, have thrown the Richmond and Charleston papers into spasms, and they are severe in their denunciations of Georgia. And the fact that Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has issued an order relieving from further duty in Hood's army the Georgia militia, does not act as a sedative upon their excited nerves. They tell the authorities of Georgia that they should remember that that State was one of the first to secede from the Union, and if she ever treats for peace on her own terms, as a sovereign State, she withdraws from the Confederacy, and leaves her sisters the bag to hold after having got them into the scrape.

Union Demonstration in Cincinnati.

The largest and most imposing political demonstration ever witnessed in Cincinnati, was that of the Union party, which took place there on the evening of the 24th September. The arrangements for it had all been made within the week. The procession was over two miles in length, and took one hour and five minutes to pass a given point. The streets were all illuminated along the line of march. We have seen no estimate of the number in the procession; but it may be surmised from the fact that the Eighth ward was represented by over one thousand men. Thousands of transparencies were in the procession.

Among the speakers on the occasion was Hon. S. P. Chase, who delivered an address very worthy the man and his great talents. The roughs of the anti Union Democracy assailed the procession at two points, but they were soon quelled; not, however, before they had killed one woman, and wounded others.

The Issue—The Government, or Ruin.

The withdrawal of Fremont from the Presidential race was a terrible blow to the Wickliffe-Harney-Guthrie-Prentice anti-Union Democracy in Kentucky. They had not recovered from the awful shock which the great victory of Gen. Sheridan gave them, when this last hope of success was taken away from them. Surely, they are an unfortunate set of people. They have taken such a position, and are acting with such a party, that they can not rejoice at the triumph of our armies, because such triumphs must work their ruin. Neither can they rejoice at the harmony produced in the Union party, by the withdrawal of General Fremont from the canvass, because this harmony ruins their last chance of success. It is a real calamity for men, who claim to be loyal, to be placed in such an unpleasant and unenviable position. They say they want Grant to take Richmond; and yet their political status is such that the fall of Richmond to-morrow would send each one of them to bed.

Well, Fremont wanted to be President himself; but finding God and the People had decreed the place to Mr. Lincoln for four years longer, he bows to the decrees of the powers that be, and takes his chances with the friends of Mr. Lincoln in the future. His withdrawal leaves but a single issue to be decided in November, viz: Are the American people in favor of maintaining their Government at all hazards? Or, are they willing to surrender themselves as slaves, and their Government as a bounty, to Jeff. Davis? And the issue is so shaped, that it cannot be dodged, on any plea of hatred to Lincoln, or love to McClellan. The issue is as plain and narrow as the simple question, of "guilty or not guilty," in a criminal prosecution.

Those who vote for the Chicago platform, if they have mind enough to exercise the right of suffrage, know that they are voting for the dissolution of the Union and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy; and they not only vote for this, but in their heart of hearts they desire the destruction of the Union, and are taking this method of bringing it about. So certain of this fact are we, that we venture now the prediction, and put it on record, that many of the "Conservatives," who vote for the Chicago platform and nominees, after the election of Mr. Lincoln in November, will be as bitter rebels as John Morgan, or Basil Duke, or George Jesse, or any other guerrilla leader. And it would not be surprising to us, if some of the most unprincipled of them take to the bush as guerrillas. They will see that they have been caught and exposed; that the people understand their real motives, feelings and desires; and in their efforts to screen themselves from the just indignation of a loyal people, there is no telling to what desperation they may be driven.

We want those of them who intend to take to the bushes, to preserve this issue of the Commonwealth, and carry it with them, so that when their calamity comes upon them—as come it must—they may read this article with penitential tears in their eyes; and, in the language of the doomed one described in Pollock, cry: "I knew my duty, but I did it not."

The Letter from New Orleans.

Our readers will find in another column a letter from a gallant Kentucky soldier, then at New Orleans. We commend it to their attention. Our brave soldiers in the field have a just appreciation of the "peace sneaks," who are endeavoring, through their support and advocacy of the anti-Union Chicago platform and its candidates, to dishonor and disgrace them.

We know, and sympathize with our soldiers because we do know it, that Kentucky is far behind all other States in attention to her gallant sons in the field and in the hospitals. Take for instance, our nearest sister States, Indiana and Ohio. Gov. Morton has the agents of that State every where; so has Gov. Brown of Ohio. They are both Union men—unconditional Union men. Their sympathies are with their gallant soldiers and no expense or labor is spared to make them comfortable and happy, and to relieve their wants and necessities. For this they are abused; for this Gov. Morton is traduced, and the most strenuous efforts are made to defeat him, to take from him the power to help the soldiers of his State. And we blush to state it, even Kentuckians who profess Unionism are aiding in this ungrateful work of endeavoring to defeat Gov. Morton.

As for our own State officials, they all appear to be too busily engaged in canvassing the State, and urging the people to vote for the Chicago anti-Union platform and the candidates upon it—the platform and candidate of the rebels and rebel sympathizers, to think of the Kentucky soldiers, except as barriers to the accomplishment of Wood, Vallandigham, Pendleton and Jeff. Davis's wishes and desires.

We will publish the law our correspondent refers to in our next issue. The poll books, &c., will be sent by the Secretary of State to all the companies out of the State. The soldiers in the State are entitled to vote wherever they may be stationed.

A Good Hit by Long John.—One of the best ad captivum hits ever made on the stump, was that by Wentworth at Valparaiso, Ind. He said that the friends of slavery contend that it is a divine institution, and that a delegate to the Chicago Convention told him he believed it originated with God, who would protect it. "Well," said Long John, "this suggested a new idea, and I said to him, then let us leave it to God. Fellow-citizens, I go for that. Let us leave this institution to God, to God. The fugitive slave law is repealed, and now, if a nigger runs away, I am for letting him run till God bring him back."

The Poor "Conservatives"

When Atlanta fell before the onward march of the great conqueror, Gen. Sherman, our Conservative Copperheads in Kentucky, who had about half made up their minds to support McClellan, were inclined to rejoice in the glorious achievement of our arms. But the first smile that lit up their countenances was rebuked by the rebels and rebel sympathizers who are also supporting McClellan, who gave the Conservatives to understand that Union victories were not proper subjects of rejoicing, to those who had enlisted under a platform that proposes to lay down all Federal arms and surrender the Government into the hands of Jeff. Davis.

When the first news was received of Sheridan's victory in the Valley of Virginia, and the capture of five thousand rebels, with fifteen battle flags, four thousand stands of small arms, and five pieces of artillery, and that he was driving the rebels in confusion up the Valley, a few Conservatives, who had forgotten that this great victory was in violation of the second resolution of the Chicago platform, exhibited some inclination to smile again. But seeing that this great Union victory was the death knell of the Chicago concern, their smiles turned to confusion, at the awkward condition in which they had, in a thoughtless moment, placed themselves.

But when Fremont withdrew his name from the list of Presidential candidates, in order to make the defeat of McClellan doubly certain, the Conservatives saw that they had been sold; and commenced cursing themselves for having been so foolish as to connect themselves for a single moment with the avowed enemies of their country. And the doleful language of these Conservatives now is: Oh! That we had never heard of Chicago! We are a ruined community!

Col. John M. Harlan, Attorney General of the State of Kentucky—Harney, Wickliffe, Wolfe, & Co., say he was elected by Lincoln bayonets,—has gone over to Indiana to speak in favor of the election of Joseph E. McDonald, the candidate of the traitorous Sons of Liberty and "peace on any terms" party for Governor, and in opposition to Gov. Morton.

Is it not inconsistent and ungrateful for any citizen of Kentucky, professing Unionism—much more so for an incumbent of a State office,—to take an active part in the attempt to defeat Gov. Morton? On every occasion when Kentucky was threatened by rebel hordes, Gov. Morton has sent promptly to the State thousands of Union troops to defend us. And three times he has sent troops promptly to protect Frankfort, when the property and interests of Col. John M. Harlan, in common with all our citizens, were threatened by Morgan's marauders, to assist the citizens to repel the thieving bands, whilst this same Joseph E. McDonald was at the same time concocting schemes with the Sons of Liberty and rebels of Indiana and the South to ensure Morgan's success in overrunning and devastating this State.

We submit, that this course of Mr. Harlan, an officer of the State—elected as a Union man, does not exhibit the character of Kentucky for gratitude in a very favorable light. It is but a poor way of testifying that gratitude expressed privately, and by thanks to the brave Indiana soldiers whilst they were with us, to thus turn upon the man whose aid was so earnestly sought in time of danger, and who so generously and nobly responded to our appeals.

We can assure the Union men of Indiana, the Union men of Kentucky are not to bear the blame of this apparent ingratitude. Col. Harlan, once an unconditional Union man, has cast in his lot with those who were from the first with the rebellion, and with those who, starting out professed Union men, soon became affected with Humphrey Marshall and John C. Breckinridge's "peace" mania and would give no more men and no more money to put down the rebellion,—who last year denounced him and his colleagues on the Union ticket as Lincolnites and Abolitionists; but now hail him as a most worthy brother in the cause of McClellan and Pendleton, and the Chicago platform—the instrument by which Vallandigham, Wood, Jeff. Davis & Co. hope and expect to destroy the Union, and build up the Southern Confederacy, and inaugurate a North western Confederacy.

The Union men of Kentucky wash their hands of the crime of ingratitude to Gov. Morton and the Union soldiers of Indiana. Their sympathies and their prayers are with and for the success of Gov. Morton and the Union party.

Besides rumors, we have no news from the Potomac army. It is believed active operations will be resumed by Gen. Grant in a few days. Sheridan was resting his army at New Market and Harrisonburg. Early was being reinforced.

Indications are that Gen. Rousseau and Forrest would have a battle on the 29th Forrest had fallen back from Pulaski, and was making for the Chattanooga railroad. He had destroyed the telegraphic lines and railroads sufficiently already to cut off communications with Atlanta, for several weeks. The situation is interesting. May the Lord give Rousseau a victory over the traitors.

It is reported that Gen. Sherman has moved from Atlanta after Hood. There is no telegraphic communication with him. Affairs are approaching a crisis in Missouri. The rebels occupied Pilot Knob, after Gen. Ewing withdrew to mass his forces. Gen. Ewing, A. J. Smith, Ewing and Blair are active and energetic, and we anticipate a grand victory over Price, Marmaduke and Shelby.

Who will vote for McClellan.

As the Baltimore Clipper says, there will, no doubt, be many good men, from various considerations satisfactory to themselves, who will vote for McClellan—some, too, of the relics of the old army, will also vote for him; but the great mass of his supporters will be found among that class of our people who have sympathized with the rebels, and who have never turned a finger towards putting them down—this will most assuredly be the largest class of his supporters. There will also be among them the relics of the slavery men, whose bitterness of feeling against Mr. Lincoln for his Emancipation Proclamation is so intense, that, notwithstanding they once had, and may perchance still have, a kindly feeling for the Union, yet their hatred of the man who had the boldness to lay hands on the "sacred" institution, cannot be overcome, and they will risk the loss of the Union, and the country's salvation, rather than vote for him.

The old hunker office holders, to a man, of the old Democratic party, will support McClellan, if he had old Nick himself on the same ticket with him—and any platform or principle will do for them, as is proved by the doings of the crew who were at Chicago. He will likewise rally to his standard every disappointed office seeker, whose claims to consideration were not perceptible to the present Administration, or who were known to be unworthy or unqualified for any office. To these may be added every man convicted of robbing the Government, or who has been cashiered for disobedience of orders, and failing to aid his fellow-soldiers whilst engaged in battle, like Fitz John Porter, the deserters and drunkards and cowards and others who have been dismissed from the army or civil service, not for their virtues—and finally by every traitor in the land. These all will assuredly vote for McClellan, and would, if the opportunity offered, support Benedict Arnold or Judas Iscariot, in preference to Mr. Lincoln.

What a beautiful and affecting sight it must have been at the Chicago Convention, to witness ex-Gov. Wickliffe, and ex-Gov. Robinson of this State, walking up the aisle through the crowd, arm in arm, each representing just half a man! A little over one year since, this same Mr. Robinson, as acting Governor of Kentucky, and the leader of the Union party, by the suggestion of Guthrie and Prentice, and on the demand of the Louisville Journal, got Gen. Burnside to declare martial law to keep this self same Mr. Wickliffe and his party's candidates from any chance of being elected over Col. Bramlette and those on the ticket with him. And acting Governor Robinson issued his proclamation incorporating Gen. Burnside's order, and had them distributed over the entire State. But now, to defeat the Union party—to accomplish an object which all, except those willfully blind, must see will aid and assist the traitors in their efforts to destroy the Union, these very antipodes of each other, and of the views and principles each other represented a few months past, at the Chicago Convention assimilate, commingle, and each casting away half of himself, the two old bodies unite as one, and only one!

And the same day Pilate and Herod were made friends together; for before they were at enmity between themselves.

The anti-Union Democratic speakers and organs—the Louisville Journal in the lead, have much to say about military interference at elections, and the Chicago Convention passed a resolution denouncing such interference in Kentucky and Maryland, and threaten armed resistance if it should be again attempted. On the 3d of August, 1863, the Journal thus commented on similar cries from the Wickliffe party at that time:

Our opponents in this election manifest great anxiety that all officers and soldiers, all persons enlisted in the service of the country, shall be shut out from the polls, but that the door shall be thrown wide open to those who have fought in the rebel armies, or in other ways given aid and comfort to the rebel cause. Through the rebel organ, the Democrat, the men who have forfeited all rights by fighting against the country are told, that, in spite of all law, they have just as good a right to vote to-day as any voter in the land. Why is the Democrat thus shamefully anxious for traitors to vote? Why but because it knows that they are the hope of its traitor ticket?—Louisville Journal August 3, 1863.

The reader will see why this "noise and confusion" about military interference is now taken up by the Journal. Having miscegenated with the "Wickliffe-Harney party,"—with which the traitors desired to vote last year, the Journal now wants all the traitors and expatriated rebels to vote, knowing that, as in 1863, they wish to vote with the traitors for the Chicago anti-Union platform and nominees. Why is the Journal and the McClellan leaders in Kentucky thus shamefully anxious for traitors to vote? Why but because they know that they are the hope of their traitor ticket?

On the 28th September, the Forty-ninth Kentucky Infantry passed through this city, making the welkin ring, and scaring the anti-Union Democracy from their propriety, with their shouts for President Lincoln. One of the officers informed a gentleman that the regiment had recently taken a vote to show their position on the Presidential question, which resulted as follows: For Lincoln, 417; for McClellan 20. The regiment numbers over six hundred effective men; about one hundred are under 21 years of age, and are not voters, and their votes are not counted in the foregoing statement. Of these non-voters, all except some five or six are for Lincoln.

A review is generally a work that overlooks the productions it professes to look over, and judges the books by their authors, not authors by their books.

SENTIMENT OF THE ARMY.—A staff officer of the Ninth Army Corps writes from "Near Petersburg, Sept. 11," as follows:

"Democratic politicians are counting upon a large McClellan vote in the army; but when the time comes to act in the matter they will find where the army stands. The soldiers are not blind; they know who are their friends and who are not. McClellan was once their favorite. They remember that the same party which has used most strenuous measures to take away their right to citizenship—their privilege to vote, now tries to court their favor by inserting an ambiguous clause, as the last plank in a rotten platform. They know, too, that the party which would elect McClellan is pledged to render futile all their past efforts to restore the Union. As they remember their labors for the past three years,—as they think of the treasure that has been spent, and bring to view their comrades whose lives have been sacrificed in the struggle,—they are disposed to say to those disloyal apologists for treason: 'Stand out of our way—Grant lead us on—Our labor shall not be unavailing.' Be assured, the army knows which way the wind blows—they will vote while they fight,—and they will vote for Lincoln while they fight for the Union."

THE PEACE MEN MISUNDERSTOOD.—The Peace men voted the war a "failure." Many people supposed they meant the war for the Government; but we are satisfied, that they are misunderstood. The only war that we know of that is a "failure" is the war which they and the Southern rebels are waging against the Union. That is proving to be a most disastrous "failure." For particulars, see published accounts of Sherman's operations in Georgia, Grant on the Weldon road, Granger and Farragut before Mobile, and read Secretary Stanton's official announcement of glorious Phil Sheridan's victory over Breckinridge, Early and Gordon.

What Daniel Webster Did Say.

As the copperhead calumny on Webster's sentiments has been exposed and exploded, it may be well to recall what Daniel Webster did say in his speech at Buffalo, May 22, 1851, one of the best speeches he ever made:

If the South want any concession from me, they won't get it—not a hair's breadth of it. I never would consent that there should be one foot of slave territory beyond what the old thirteen States had at the time of the formation of the Union. Never, never! The man can't show his face to me, and prove that I ever departed from that doctrine. He would sneak away, or slink away, or hire a mercenary Heep, that he might say what an apostate from liberty Daniel Webster has become. He knows himself to be a hypocrite and falsifier.

Jesse and a portion of his band of marauders went into Carrollton, on the 27th September, and robbed the Union citizens, stores, &c.

MARRIED.

September 12, 1864, by Elder B. T. Quinn, HENRY BOHANNON, Esq., Representative in the Legislature from Shelby county, and Mrs. POLLY CRAIG, of Georgetown, Kentucky.

September 13, 1864, by Rev. J. D. Bohannon, Mr. J. H. BOHANNON and Miss ANNIE VARDIMAN, daughter of Mr. Wm. Vardiman; all of Consolation, Shelby county, Kentucky.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH A double porch on the east side; 8 convenient and comfortable rooms, besides a hall and 2 good dry cellars. Also, a frame cottage with 2 good rooms on the same lot, and 15 feet from the brick building.

The lot is large, (about half an acre) making a good garden and yard; and has a good assortment of fruit trees, &c.—Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, Grape and Pie Plant.

For a boarding house, or for educational facilities it is a most desirable location, being just across the street from, and immediately north of the campus of the State University.

Terms \$3,000, \$1,000 in hand, and the residue on time; or a liberal deduction for all cash in hand. Come, or write quick, for I will sell.

D. CARSON, Bloomington, Ind.

SEP. 30, 1864-2w*

RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 15 years old and is of bright copper color. Says she belongs to E. Herndon, near Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

September 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail as a runaway slave, 15th September, 1864, a negro girl calling herself LYDIA. She is about 16 or 18 years old, copper color. Says she belongs Dr. Perkins, of Pulaski county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

September 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th day of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MILLY JANE. Said woman is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Also, her daughter JENNY. Said Jenny is about 15 years old, copper color. They belong to John G. dard, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

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The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

Sept. 27, 1864—1m.

High School for Boys and Girls.

THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls. August 16, 1864—tw4wlm—358

THE ELEVENTH SESSION!

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on Monday, September 5, 1864, and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras. No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. July 20, 1864.

Literary and Classical School.

THE undersigned, having permanently located in Frankfort, will re-open his SCHOOL for BOYS, in the Basement of the Presbyterian Church.

ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER It is his purpose to make the School every thing that parents and guardians can desire; and the TERMS.—For tuition per school year \$30.—payable half on admission. R. S. HITCHCOCK. Frankfort, August 10, 1864—355—tw1m.

Shelbyville Female College.

THE Twenty-fifth sessional year of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September, 1864. A very accomplished teacher, Mrs. ELIZA SCHUE, has been employed to preside in the School room. The superior Musician, Professor KINKEL, with the assistance of Miss FLORENCE NORVELL, will have charge of the Music Department. Special attention is paid to the health, and the intellectual and moral improvement of our pupils. We have been free from molestation from soldiers. Terms moderate, compared with schools of the same grade. Apply for Circulars to the Principal, D. T. STUART, Shelbyville, Ky. August 17, 1864.—tw1m*

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Collegiate year, including a period of forty weeks, is divided into two sessions; the first session commencing on Monday, September 12, 1864, and the second on Monday, January 30, 1865.

The charges for boarding, tuition, etc., are very low, considering the present financial state of the country; the ample and elegant accommodations of the institution, and the high prices paid for teaching, and other expenses. Applications for admission, or for catalogues, and all letters of inquiry, or on business relating to the institution, should be directed, GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE, Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

OF

English, the Ancient Classics, and the Mathematics.

WILL commence its next annual session of forty weeks,

On Monday, the 28th of September,

TERMS.—For tuition per school year, \$100 payable half on admission, half in five months thereafter. No deduction save for absence of the principal. Aug. 26—tw26th Sept.

GREENWOOD

FEMALE SEMINARY.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. Mary Trayne Runyan, Principal

THE Thirty-second semi-annual session of this school will commence on Monday, September 5th, 1864.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Board, including fuel and lights.....\$120 00
Tuition in primary branches.....15 00
Tuition in Common English branches, including French and Latin.....25 00
Music on Piano.....30 00
Drawing, Painting, etc., at the usual prices. For further information address the Principal. August 17, 1864—358—tw1m*

Lost! Lost!! Lost!!! Lost!!!!

CHARLES CLEMENT, aged 21 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, black beard, slim built, and dressed in black pants, white shirt, and small boys hat, left home on the 25th day of July, 1864, in a deranged state of mind from epilepsy. He was seen on the train from this place to Lexington, on the morning of the 26th of July, from Gillman's Station. He may be some where along the railroad or in Frankfort or Lexington.

Any officer or other person seeing such a person and letting me know where I can find him, shall be liberally rewarded. He has fit often during the night, can tell his name when asked.

J. W. CLEMENT, Louisville, No. 2, Court Place.

Sept. 16, 1864—w4twlm—363.

NOTICE.

LOST CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE No. 2,400, for six shares of the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, dated June 3d, 1861, and No. 2,422, for fourteen shares of the same stock, dated January 2d, 1862, were enclosed by mail, on the 30th of March, 1864, to F. C. McCalla, Cashier of Georgetown, Ky., together with power of attorney of S. P. Weisiger, to whom said certificates were issued; but were never received by said McCalla, and so were lost. I shall apply to the said Farmers' Bank, at their principal office in Frankfort, to issue a new certificate to me as the purchaser, in lieu of those so lost. All persons are called upon to show cause why it shall not be done.

F. A. LYON.

August 8, 1864—354—w4tw2m.

Negro Women for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Franklin County Court made at the September term, 1864, On Monday the 10th day of October, 1

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
[April 7, 1862-4f.]

WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capital of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month, at the Court House.
May 15th, 1862-4f.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-4f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office upstairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-4f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

JAMES SPEED, WM. F. BARRETT,
SPEED & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.
[Jan. 17, '62-15f.]

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott Counties.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-4f.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Sept. 14, 1863-4f.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON.

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-15f.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb 2 twt.

WEITZEL & BERREICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods and gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.
Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-4f.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th of July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.
Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,
L. S. the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By J. S. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By J. S. VANWINKLE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulated imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-348.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAN, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 150 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
June 27, 1864-336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.
The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs,
against
Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts.,
In Equity.

IN pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, it being County Court day, on credits of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Suspension Bridge over main Licking river at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WANDELOHR, Commissioner.
PALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-336-6tw3w.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Ss.
FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.
John W. Sanders, Plaintiff.
William Sanders, Letitia Sanders,
Henry Sanders, Alexander Sanders,
and Tilmann Sanders, heirs at law of William Sanders, Sr., Defendants.

This day Plaintiff filed his petition for a division of lands which belonged to William Sanders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that Alexander Sanders and Tilmann Sanders, two of the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky. It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid application be published in the newspaper called the Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Kentucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said non-residents notice of said application, that they may appear thereon.

Thos. N. Linsley, Attorney for Plaintiff.
A copy attested: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.
July 20, 1864-346-1m-4w3w.

NEW ENGLAND
Fire & Marine Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.
Chartered Capital, \$500,000.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.
Frankfort April 13, 1863-4f.

Diarrhoea
AND
FLUX!
STRICKLAND'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we warrant it to be by the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!
You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per bottle.
May 25, 1864-wt-twly-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
Patented October 13, 1863.

Black for Silk,
Dark Blue,
Light Blue,
Pink,
Carmine,
Vermilion,
Scarlet,
Red,
Orange,
Yellow,
Green,
Light Green,
Mauve,
Lavender,
Purple,
Royal Purple,
Slate,
Saffron,
White,
Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.
For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple and anyone can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes), purchase Howe's Improved Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 23, 1863-wly.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling herself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130 pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith, of St. Louis county, Missouri.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 25, 1864-1m-1648.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, style of the art, by calling at
Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
July 15, 1864-1m-344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-4f.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,
A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4.00
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2.00
Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?
Address: GEO. W. & J. S. B. LEWIS,
Lexington, Kentucky.
March 23, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL
UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER
To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians, or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that all hecession shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government, the most continuous sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Regarding the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not, therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.

Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the sure means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of the politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guarantee that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1.00 per month; \$5.00 for six months; \$9.00 for one year.

L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. Fisk Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to.
J. W. FISK GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 26, 1863-wtly.

Statement of the Condition
OF THE
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies, approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.
Par Value. Market Val.

Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 48
Cash in the hands of Agents, 124,273 40

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 13,000 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,025 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,000 00

Cleveland and Pittsburg, R. R., 3d Mt. Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (Gt. Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00
P. Ft. W. & G. Railroad, (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 57,000 00

Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 18,000 18,360 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 39,140 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 30,000 33,900 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,600 00

Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,240 00
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00

Wayne County, Michigan Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,500 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (W. & A.) 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 56,000 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,420 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 21,000 21,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds, [1853 & 1855] 6 per cent, annual interest, 60,000 65,400 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly, 75,000 81,750 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, 196,000 196,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 182,500 191,625 00

United States (5-20s), Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 169,000 172,380 00
Connecticut State Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 200,000 200,000 00

Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00
R. L. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 110,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 11,000 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,250 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,000 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 31,000 34,720 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000 50,920 00

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 21,200 00
Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Co., Scrip, 1863, 1864, 23,410 22,239 50

500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 110,000 00
300 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 30,000 33,000 00

107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 16,700 16,050 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Hartford & N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 5,000 5,000 00
50 Shares Stafford B'nk S'tk, Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00

30 Shares Eagle B'nk S'tk, Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00
200 Shares Revere B'nk S'tk, Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,600 00

100 Shares First National Bank S'tk, Boston, Mass., 10,000 11,500 00
200 Shares B'nk of the State of N. Y., 20,000 15,000 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,500 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00

400 Shares Farmers and Merchants Bank S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 40,000 71,000 00
440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 44,000 53,680 00

300 Shares Phoenix B'nk S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 35,550 00
250 Shares State B'nk Stock, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 33,750 00

50 Shares N. Y. B'nk S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 12,000 00
140 Shares Etna B'nk Stock, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,840 00

100 Shares Bank of Hartford County, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 15,000 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 22,860 00

100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,400 00
50 Shares N. Y. B'nk Stock, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 11,800 00

100 Shares Charter Oak B'nk Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,800 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. B'nk S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 40,000 47,600 00

800 Shares B'nk of Am. S'tk, N. Y. City, 80,000 40,500 00
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 80,000 38,000 00

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ss.

There was committed to the jail of Franklin county, as a runaway slave, on the 27th day of July, 1864, a negro girl, calling herself MARTHA. She is about 17 years old, 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color. Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knoxville, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 23, 1864-1m-1648.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864
EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations) leaves Louisville at 8:00 A. M., leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted).
S. M. L. GILL, Sup't.
Monday, March 28, 1864-4f.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, for Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Office in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL,
Superintendent.
Jan. 9, 1864.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR
1864.

1864.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Feb.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mar.	1						
Apr.	1						
May	1						
June	1						
July	1						
Aug.	1						
Sept.	1						
Oct.	1						
Nov.	1						
Dec.	1						